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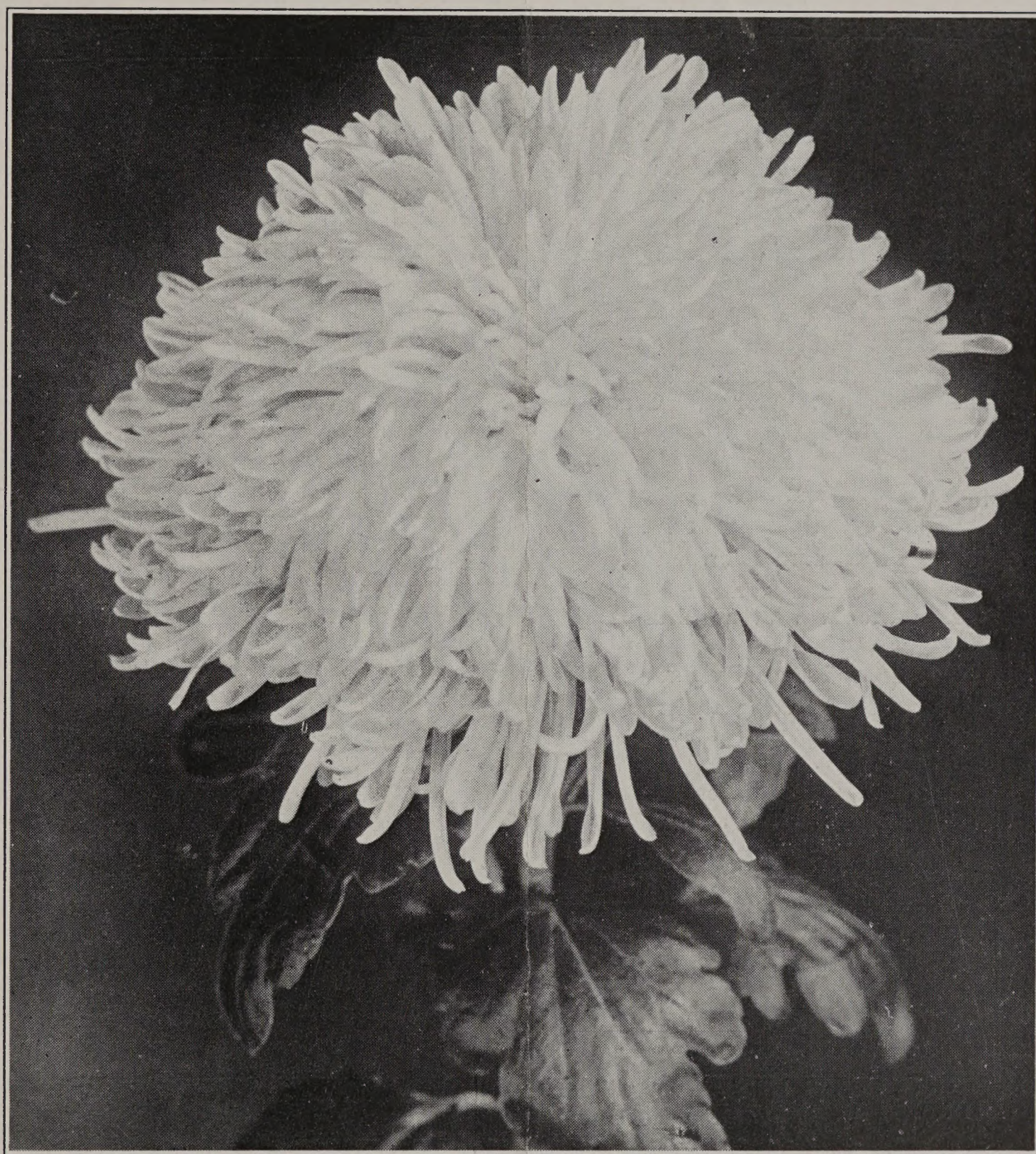
1940

Garden Chrysanthemums Descriptive List and Cultural Notes

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



SPECIAL SPRING OFFER

Hardy Varieties

PIPER'S LININGSTON, NEW JERSEY

HARDY GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS

No plants in our gardens attract more attention in the fall of the year than these Hardy Garden varieties. Blooming, as they do, after practically all other garden flowers have passed away, they enliven the autumn landscape with their brilliant flowers so profusely displayed. With reasonable care they are absolutely winter hardy and their acquisition brings a permanent addition to the garden.

While many old favorites may be missing, you may rest assured that they have been replaced by varieties which have proved superior in some desirable characteristic. We believe we have the most worthwhile collection of this class of plants.

Large-Flowered Double or Decorative

These varieties produce flowers from 2 to 4 inches in diameter and come into bloom by the middle of October.

Ganna. Large free deep bright pink.

Granny Scovill. This is one of the very superior varieties. Large coral bronze flowers of excellent form.

King Midas. A very strong free-flowering early blooming double Korean variety with light yellow flowers sometimes slightly blended with bronze.

Lilian Doty. Large ball-shaped rose-colored sort. Very popular and reliable.

Lorelei. Early double yellow of dwarf compact habit.

Mrs. H. E. Kidder. Large yellow incurved.

Mrs. Sam P. Rotan. Produces perfectly double flowers of brilliant golden yellow shading to orange. Compact and free.

Murillo. Large old rose.

Natoma. Very bright pink. Dwarf and free.

Oconto. Large white. Vigorous upright grower.

Ouray. Large bronze button of dazzling color.

Rapture. Very Colorful, vigorous and free. The double flowers are a deep orange-bronze with a suffusion of carmine.

Ruth Cumming. Deep terra cotta. Free and vigorous.

Silver Tips. A very unique, free flowering variety. The double blooms are bright carmine with the tips and reverse of the petals silvery white.

Tasiva. Large free-flowering pure white of compact form.

White Doty. Large ball-shaped white variety. Very popular.

Yellow Doty. Same form and habit as Lilian Doty and White Doty, but with deep bronzy yellow flowers.

Any of the above, 2-inch pots: **\$2.00 per dozen**

Extra Early Double Large-Flowered

While all the varieties offered by us are early flowering, the following bloom from one to two weeks earlier than the general collection.

Abundance. A wonderful new salmon-red with golden reverse. Exceptionally free flowering, compact plant.

Aglow. Double flowers of deep bright orange color. Very brilliant.

Aladdin. Sensational early bronze. Because of its tendency to bloom during the summer when Chrysanthemums cannot produce good flowers due to the heat, we advise keeping the plant pruned back until early August.

Carrie. A most satisfactory deep canary yellow.

Glomero. Medium sized orange. Very profuse.

Glorietta. Very double ball-shaped light pink. Dwarf and free.

La Somme. Very dependable early mauve-pink.

Any of the above, 2-inch pots: **\$2.00 per dozen**

Hardy Single-Flowered Chrysanthemums

The following list embraces the choicest and most popular single-flowered Hardy Chrysanthemums. Their usefulness, dainty appearance, and free-flowering habit have endeared them to all flower lovers.

Agnes Selkirk Clark. Medium-sized flowers shading from bronzy pink and apricot to salmon.

Aphrodite. Beautiful single blooms of pink and ivory. Very vigorous and profuse.

Astrid. A sturdy hardy pink variety which seems to have some Chrysanthemum articum in its pedigree.

Cosmos. Deep purplish carmine. Most distinct.

Firebrand. Very bright semi-double scarlet.

Indian Maid. Deep orange-terra-cotta—a most appealing color. Vigorous free-blooming plants.

Innocence. An excellent white Korean hybrid. Very free.

Lemonade. Large lemon yellow duplex.

Louise Schling. Glowing salmon-red changing to bronzy salmon.

Lovelight. Large pale pink duplex flowers on a vigorous plant.

Nancy Copeland. A brilliant red Korean hybrid with wiry stem.

Pink Lustre. A distinct shade of orchid-pink.

Princess. By all odds the best single white Chrysanthemum among the thousands we have raised. Early and large.

Red Hussar. Duplex flowers of brightest scarlet-crimson on bushy, compact plants. One of the most brilliant.

Saturn. Sparkling orange and bronze.

Sensation. Single yellow with every petal tipped scarlet. Very showy and reliable.

The Chief. An extremely attractive semi-double variety of large size. Brilliant scarlet and gold.

Venus. Single lilac-pink with lavender shading.

Any of the above, 2-inch pots: **\$2.00 per dozen**

Small Aster-Flowered and Pompon Chrysanthemums

Under ordinary culture and without disbudding these will produce flowers under two inches in diameter. Their small size does not in any way detract from their effectiveness in the garden, and the dainty flower clusters are particularly useful for table and room decoration.

Captain R. H. Cook. Tall deep rose.

Cheerfulness. Makes large plants of excellent form, covered with hundreds of small double yellow buttons.

Ethel. Superb bronze button.

Irene. Compact dwarf plant with an abundance of small white button-shaped flowers.

Jean Treadway. Popular small pink Aster-flowered.

Mrs. H. Harrison. Small ball-shaped pink. A popular old-timer.

Ruth. Very strong wine-colored small Aster.

Any of the above, 2-inch pots: **\$2.00 per dozen**

This new group will become the most popular in hardy mums.

Burdundy. Most remarkable among the Korean Hybrids. Rich cerise-crimson with deeper center.

Chestnut Burr. Deep chestnut red. Lovely double blooms resembling a Chestnut burr.

Cydonia. Double flowers of a brilliant orange-mahogany. One of the brightest in our collection.

Golden Charm. Very double, deep yellow blooms completely covering the dwarf compact plants.

Jewel. Wonderful ball-shaped lilac pompon. Very attractive and popular.

Judith Anderson. A vigorous variety producing great quantities of good sized button-shaped golden yellow flowers.

Lavender Lady. One of the newest double Koreans. Vigorous plants producing a great abundance of delicate double lavender flowers.

Muldoon. Large purplish amaranth. Very much alike Burdundy but not as tall and very compact. Quite double.

2 inch pots: **\$5.00 per dozen**

Chrysanthemum rubellum

Clara Curtis

Chrysanthemum rebellum was originally introduced in a pale pink form as Chrysoboltonia pulcherrima. Later it was offered as Chrysanthemum erubescens and finally as rubellum. It attained quite a bit of popularity as a border plant blooming throughout September. It is now, however, entirely superseded by the new variety Clara Curtis which has considerably more merit. This new variety has very pretty lilac-pink flowers borne on compact plants devoid of the straggly growth of rebellum. We highly recommend Clara Curtis as a September blooming subject for the garden.

2-inch pots: **\$5.00 per dozen**

Sixteen Extra-Early Flowering Korean Hybrids

These sixteen extra-early flowering Korean Hybrids, introduced by us in 1936 and 1937 have won universal acclaim. They make graceful pre-flowering plants blooming ten days to two weeks earlier than varieties previously introduced.

Arcturus. Large single amber or honey yellow flowers literally covering the plant.

Auburn. Compact plants producing an abundance of single flowers, which open a coppery red and change with age to salmon-flesh.

Aurora. Compact sturdy plants producing myriads of single, well-formed flowers of a unique saffron color which blends nicely with all other varieties.

Autocrat. Single bright orange-scarlet flowers with a golden yellow halo. Extremely profuse.

Clio. Dwarf compact plant of pleasing habit, producing masses of deep carmine-rose duplex flowers.

Fireflame. Deep blood red with carmine suffusion. Showy single blooms.

Fortuna. Very vigorous plants of medium height covered with unique curly-petaled oxblood red single flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Hestia. Semi-double rose-pink flowers with a white halo produced freely on compact bushy plants.

Niobe. A vigorous plant of dwarf compact habit. Single clear glistening white flowers with yellow discs covering the plant completely.

Nysa. A large, rather tall, upright plant growing 2½ to 3 feet in height, producing a great abundance of single clear rosy lilac flowers.

Orange Wonder: Single deep coppery orange blooms. Free and vigorous.

Psyche. Dainty single lively shell pink flowers freely produced on wiry stems.

Sappho. Compact dwarf plant with an abundance of single yellow flowers.

Stellaris. Large single Buttercup-yellow blooms. Graceful and vigorous.

Thalia. Bushy compact plants growing 18 to 24 inches high. The duplex flowers are of a light orange shade and of excellent form.

Vesta. A plant of medium height and great vigor, literally covered with single deep golden orange flowers over 2½ inches in diameter.

Any of the above, 2-inch pots: **\$2.50 per dozen**

Double Flowered Korean Hybrids

Much progress has been made in the last few years in the production of double forms of the popular Korean Hybrids. We offer a choice collection below.

Caliph. Deep oxblood-red with a rich velvety sheen. Very showy and greatly admired.

Ember. Double brilliant bronze flowers, 2½ inches in diameter. Very effective.

Indian Summer. Double vivid glowing orange. A distinct advance.

King Midas. a very strong, early, free-flowering double with light yellow flowers sometimes lightly blended with bronze.

Mandarin. Coral, salmon, and bronze blended to make a very attractive flower. The plant is compact but the blooms are carried on stiff wiry stems.

Saladin. Oriental red shading to coral-red with coppery tones on reverse of petals. Semi-double.

Sequoia. Elegant, good sized, double blooms of a mellow amber color.

Symphony. Mauve-rose overcast with soft coppery tints giving the flowers an unusually different and attractive appearance. Of strong healthy growth.

The Moor. Introduced originally under the name of Araby. The latter name has been discarded because of previous use. A deep purplish double variety of a novel shade.

Any of the above, 2-inch pots: **\$2.50 per dozen**

Cushion Type (Azaleamum)

The well-deserved popularity of this type of dwarf compact growers has led us to prepare good stocks. We highly recommend the following varieties which have proved outstanding in our tests.

Amelia (Pink Cushion). Very compact and early. Free-flowering light rose. Should be kept pruned back until early August for best results.

King Cushion. Identical with Amelia excepting that the flowers are deep bronzy salmon with a suffusion of rose.

Pigmy Gold. A very distinct dwarf double yellow Korean Pompon growing not over 15 inches tall and producing a great profusion of bright yellow flowers during September and October. A great acquisition and wonderfully appropriate companion to the Cushion varieties.

Queen Cushion. The same type as Amelia and King Cushion but producing pure white flowers.

White Gull. This variety is distinctly of the Cushion type in growth but the flowers, which are pure white are more of a pompon shape.

Any of the above, 2-inch pots: **\$2.50 per dozen**

Six Original Korean Hybrids

These six varieties, which heralded a new race for our gardens, are still very much worthwhile. They remain distinct and full of charm.

Appollo. Bronze, red and gold combination suffused glowing salmon.

Ceres. Old gold blended with yellow and dusted coppery bronze.

Daphne. Splendid pink with a sheen of lilac-rose.

Diana. Triple ray petals of rose-pink suffused with lilac-rose and salmon.

Mars. Deep amaranth red changing to wine red with velvety sheen.

Mercury. Opens a bronze red, gradually changing to coppery bronze.

Any of the above, 2-inch pots: **\$2.00 per dozen**

Hardy Chrysanthemums

The modern types of this Fall flower
produce wonderful effects

J. Fred Piper

The Chrysanthemum is a lovable plant in that it amply repays the grower for all the time and care lavished on it. Culturally speaking, it gives less trouble than any other flower. It is not particular as to soil, blooming profusely in sand, clay or prairie loam, the latter being the heavy black soil.

In the Spring when the growth is commencing on the old plants, unless the gardener particularly desires to have large clumps for any reason, the best thing to do is break up the clumps and re-plant the little shoots. This, I believe, is the best plan for one who is looking for the largest flowers and most vigorous plants. If thinning out is not practiced, it will result in a bad case of overcrowding, with the result that the flowers and sprays will not be nearly as large as they otherwise might be.

Plants can be set out eighteen inches to two feet apart, according to the varieties. After they commence growing, if the tips are pinched a few times, it will induce the plants to make a bushy growth. And this is greatly to be preferred to one or two straggly shoots with the foliage all gone from the bottom, which is usually the kind of plant associated in the public mind with hardy Chrysanthemums.

By the judicious pinching of Chrysanthemums, they can be made into ideal bush plants. This pinching can be practised until the middle of June, after which time the shoots should be permitted to grow up. By this pinching process the need of stakes on most varieties is entirely eliminated, as the plants are bushy enough to stand erect.

The question where to set out "Mums" is of some moment. Clumps in the herbaceous border are very fine and particularly useful and cheerful, after all other stock has been cut down by the frost. The ideal position to make whole beds of "Mums" is a southern or eastern exposure protected from the northwest winds. It is from the northwest that most of the early frosts come in the early Fall and, if the plants are protected from that quarter, it will eliminate the expense of covering the plants on cold nights.

One point about "Mums" which might be mentioned

Spoon Type Chrysanthemums

The Spoon Chrysanthemums develop into symmetrical rounded bushes about two feet high and two feet across, and in the latter part of October are covered completely by the dainty flowers which average one and one-half inches across. They are perfectly hardy and add much to the beauty of the Rock Garden or perennial border during the Autumn months. The flowers are produced on straight wiry stems, thereby making them very desirable for cutting. They are charming for table decorations, excellent for pot culture, rock gardens and cascades.

We offer the following varieties.

Elf. Scarlet with terra cotta shadings.

Charm. Orange-tipped yellow.

Snowstar. Pure white.

Dainty. A soft pleasing pink.

Fairy. Rosy-crimson, very brilliant.

Grace. Soft canary yellow.

Price, any of above 25c each; 2.50 doz.

**Complete list of Chrysanthemums, Carnations
and Cultural directions sent upon request.**

is that in the Fall, if the first cold night or two happens to nip the open flowers, there is no great harm done. These flowers can be picked off and the buds will continue to develop, and in an other few days the plants will be as beautiful as before the frost. Frequently there are cold nights and then the beautiful Indian Summer weather comes, and after that the plants are "a thing of beauty" for many weeks, blending with the Autumn foliage of scarlet, gold and bronze.

Chrysanthemums prefer a well-drained situation to one lying low or damp, not as much on account of the Summer growth of Fall-blooming period as to carry over the Winter. Chrysanthemums will die out, if their roots are standing in water during the Winter, since the thawing and freezing throughout the Winter months rots out the roots, which naturally causes the plants to die.

In July when the weather is very hot and muggy on account of thunder storms, septoria, or leaf-spot, is apt to become trouble-some to the plants. When this appears, the foliage should be sprayed with a solution of sulphide of potassium, in the proportion of half an ounce to a gallon of water. Another remedy efficacious in this respect which comes already prepared, is Fungine. Septoria should not be confused with the natural ripening of the leaves which ensues at the base of the plant. As the plants acquire bark at this time, the bottom leaves have fulfilled their mission and naturally turn yellow and drop off. Septoria is easily differentiated from the natural ripening of the leaves by the dark spot which comes in the middle of the leaf, the spores of which will rapidly spread all over the entire plant.

The Chrysanthemum garden should be planned at this time to secure the ideal position and outstanding varieties, giving the same careful consideration as to the Spring flower beds.

If plants are set out in a rich soil, they will carry through without any great proportion of additional fertilizer, although when plants commence to grow vigorously, they are the grossest feeders in the plant line. A mulch in the Summer of well-decomposed cow manure is valuable. It conserves the moisture in the soil and as the rain washes it down into the soil, it gives the fertilizing element to the plants. The plants grown in the greenhouse requires a much greater amount of feeding and take quantities of liquid manure when the buds are swelling. The average gardener is hardly in a position to apply fertilizer in this manner, so the light mulch suggested during the month of August, watered or hoed in, is all that is necessary to give him the very finest of flowers in the Fall.